Times-Virginian

In the Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt

APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

ESTABLISHED 1892

Mr. & Mrs. Calvin Robinson . . *Editors & Publishers*

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Appomattox, Virginia, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all correspondence to The Times-Virginian, Appomattox, Va. Subscription rate: $2.00 a year, payable in advance. Single copy, 5c. National Advertising Representative: Weekly Newspaper Representatives, Inc., 929 Broadway, New York City; Virginia Press Association, Virginia Building, Richmond, Va. Advertising rates upon request.

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THE BOOM TO CONTINUE

The economic experts are now saying that the current prosperity wave will continue through 1960.

Although many finncial observers believe the boom in the stock market is over, and that money will remain tight in 1960, they see record income and record spending — and satisfactory profit levels. The cost of living will inch slightly forward, according to the majority of guesswork being done.

Most current estimates call for the gross national product to top $500,000,000,000 this year, whereas in 1959 it totaled about $480,000,000,000. Incomes are expected to total over $400,000,000,000, which would also be a new high, since incomes last year were about $380,000,000,000.

And, profits of corporations are expected to be up—all of which is encouraging to the Administration, and to the Republican party, for it is an acknowledged fact that peace and prosperity are major political assets of the party in power during a Presidential election year.

The growth of the economy is not only satisfying to those who are enjoying its benefits, personally, but it is gratifying from a larger viewpoint. With the communist economy in Russia expanding at an average rate of six or eight per cent per year, and in recent years the U. S. expanding at two to four per cent, it is obviously vital for us to reconcile our efforts to promote economic growth in the greatest free enterprise country in the free world.

This growth has not been rapid in recent years, and it is to be hoped that it can be accelerated in future years, possibly through the removal of punitive and expansion-discouragine business taxes and a greater availability of low - interest money.

A MAN NAMED LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday anniversary the world observes this week, is perhaps as much typical of the American hero as any other. He was born in a log cabin, and beginning his life as a farm laborer, the lanky American nevertheless became one of the great figures of our national history.

Contrary to the belief of many, Lincoln was an outstanding man in his community and state long before being elected President. His nomination by the Republican party in 1860, instead of being the selection of a comparative unknown, capped a brilliant career, which had begun when Lincoln was chosen captain of a company of volunteers in the Black Hawk Indian War.

His infinite patience, gentle manner, sense of proportion, and gift of wit, enabled to reach a plane of far-reaching wisdom and leadership. He was unwavable in matters he considered basic principle, and he never wavered in his struggle to hold the Union together.

As a national figure, no one, with the exception of George Washington, has been his equal to hold to a position of exalted fame, and to capture the hearts of the American people. There are many Southerners who admit that the assassination of Lincoln was a tragedy and a loss to the Confederate States in their efforts to weather the post-war years. No finer tribute can be paid to Lincoln than the throngs who now visit the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.—at all hours of every day and night—to read, silently, his immortal words on the freedom and dignity of man.

HARD WORK

In these days and times we see fewer and fewer young people dedicated to a schedule of hard work. The reason is simple—we have more money, or mom and pop have more.

As a result, many young people today work a five-day week (what they consider work) or maybe a five-and-a-half-day week, without ever hurrying too much, sweating too much, or worrying about the service they are giving, or the dollars they might be missing, etc.

Nothing can or will be done to harden the rountine of the "post-war darlings" as of now. But some know that the people of Russia are hardened, like the Pioneers of our own early years, and they are putting forth the hard work and sacrifice to press forward. There is a lesson here, very plain to see. Each generation must build its destiny. A base of hard work, sweat and sacrifice is the way past generations have gained in the battle of civilization.

MORE SMALL CARS

The introduction of small, European automobiles by the major companies of America has been a success. Already the three major companies are planning to build more small cars than they had anticipated in the present year. In addition to all this, new small cars are to be introduced by U. S. makers Nevertheless, foreign imports continue to sell well.

Interestingly, the larger cars are not going out of vogue. It appears that there is sufficient demand for brisk sales of the smaller cars to those who use them as second or third cars, and to those who like them for their size and economy. It would appear that the small car is here to stay and may become a big factor in the years ahead.

It's good to have a slogan, but it is better to perform.

Emotions are valuable, but civilization teaches self-control.

The hardest job is the one that you put off until the last minute.

The more any individual is certain he knows, the less he knows.

Then there are some people who would rather be sick than working.

The individual "with an idea" is often a nuisance to his friends.

No organization can be stronger than the brains that direct it.

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THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Bible Material: Acts 18:22 through 20:12.
Devotional Reading: Psalm 35:19-28.

Our Fight

Lesson for February 14, 1960

THE CHRISTIAN church is a fighting church. Long, long ago, when everybody spoke Latin, somebody nicknamed the church on earth "Ecclesia Militans," the church at War. Only the church in heaven is called the Church Triumphant. If the church wins victories on earth, it cannot suppose the war is over. It only breaks out in a new place.

Dr. Foreman

What does the church fight? Sin, of course, for one thing. But sin is not the only form of evil. There is also suffering, and the church wages war against that, as every church hospital testifies. There is ignorance too, and so the number of church schools and colleges grows year by year. (Ugliness is another form of evil, but the church has been very slow to recognize this, and indeed many churches have actually added to the sum of ugliness in the world. But that is another story.)

When Evil is Organized

A great part of the evil in the world is spontaneous. Nobody seems to push it, it just starts by itself. It is occasional not regular, unpredictable not certain, individual not organized.

But another great part of the world's evil is regular, certain and far from spontaneous. It is organized. It knows the church is its enemy and it takes steps, often all too effective, to muzzle the church or by any means to beat down its opposition.

In the story of Saint Paul at Ephesus, there is a typical case of organized evil. The silversmiths there did a big business making little shrines of the local goddess and selling these. When Christianity came to Ephesus in the person of Paul and others, these silversmiths were not heard from, for some time. But as more and more persons were converted, fewer and fewer believed in the local goddess or bought her little shrines any more. So then the silversmiths got together, worked up a mass meeting, raised so much trouble in fact that for a bad few minutes it looked as if Paul might not get out of the mob's clutches alive.

As with that incident, so it is always: The motive for organized evil, determined, planned opposition to the church and what it is doing—the motive is nearly always **money.** Whenever it becomes clear that if the church's conviction about a better world actually come true, the income of a large number of people will be cut down or ends off, then you see evil getting organized fast.

Big Business

In a commercial civilization like ours, when evils of any sort are organized—that is, when they represent investments of money on a wide scale, when their stocks are sold in the market like other stocks, such evils become more deadly than ever, for then otherwise good and intelligent people will support such evils on the ground that to interfere with them interferes with the right of private property, the right of investors, the profit motive. Take the liquor business as an outstanding example. It is enormously profitable to its operators. Liquor is made available to American troops abroad, in some areas, at cost; this reduces the "stateside" price by as much as three-fourths. In other words, ¾ of what a man pays at a local store for a "fifth" of whiskey is somebody's profit—a good many somebodies.

Human Values or Property Values?

When efforts have been made in Congress for example, to forbid liquor advertising in magazines or otherwise, these attempts have generally failed. The "lobby" never fails to point out that to curtail the right of any business to advertise is to interfere with the system of free enterprise, and to attack the profit motive. It never occurs to them that the very same argument would permit the advertising of drugs like heroin and cocaine. People make money from the sale of such things, why not encourage them? The Christian question ought to be, not "Does this make money?" but "What does this thing do to the people's lives and the happiness of the community?"

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

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Washington Notes

10 Per Cent Phone Levy

President Eisenhower has insisted on extension of the 10 per cent federal tax on local telephone service after June 30, rejecting Governor Rockefeler's plan to transfer the levy to states for educational needs.

A White House statement following the Governor's meeting with the President and other Administration officials cited "the urgent need for some payments on the national debt" in the fiscal year beginning next July 1." It said this was the reason for the decision to retain about $350,000,000 of resulting revenues in the Federal Treasury.

Campaign Spending

A major revision of the outdated law controlling election - campaign spending and reporting has passed the Senate with a vote of 50 to 22.

The bill goes far beyond what its most enthusiastic Senate backers had expected in tightening reporting requirements and closing loopholes that have made the old Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 virtually ineffective for controlling modern campaign financing.

Patience in Cuba

The United States will continue its attitude of patience toward the Cuban Government of Premier Fidel Castro. This became known after President Eisenhower had considered the deteriorating United States - Cuban relations at a recent White House conference.

The United States, it was understood, will do nothing to build up a crisis and will threaten no economic sanctions, such as reducing Cuba's quota in the United States sugar market.

'Conservative' Defined

A Democratic congressman has come up with this definition of a conservative: "A man who worships dead liberals."

To be proof, says Representative Denton (Ind.), is that the conservative Eisenhower Administration has relied on laws of the Franklin Roosevelt Administration to prevent another depression.

People who are quick on the tongue make many senseless remarks.

KNOW THE WEATHER

By E. H. Sims

Does a warm front usually mean wet weather or clear weather in winter?

The warm front, as it moves in from west or northwest or southwest at this time of year, may sometimes bring fair weather. But this is the exception to the rule.

In winter a warm front usually means wet weather. What's more, it often means several days of wet weather. Most of them usually come from the southwest, they may not actually bring air, in terms of summer temperatures, but they are comparatively warm, measured by winter standards.

The warm front passes over slowly than a cold front, stays longer.

Kennedy bids for New Hampshire delegates.

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Only one test drive per person per week.

All tests to be conducted in the presence of an employee of Grinels Moter Company.

Contest will begin on January 22 and continues through March 5.

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Financial Statement of Appomattox County

Financial Statement of Appomattox County, showing receipts and disbursements for the year beginning July 1st, 1958 and ending June 30, 1959.

RECEIPTS.

1st.	
To balance	$ 26,019.68
Current Taxes	258,881.99
Del. Taxes and Land Redemptions	4,351.05
Interest &c	176.84
County Licenses & etc.	558.25
Transfer fees	223.20
Gas Tax refunds	60.30
Fines & Comth. Atty. fees	374.32
Refunds — Welfare	19.02
Other	1,446.53
Sheriff & Deputies fees.	307.48
Recoveries from Estates Pub. Welfare clients	25.96
Sundry	5.23
Sale of Timber — Forest area	1,904.00
Share A. B. C. profits & Wine Tax	23,874.77
Board of Prisoners	1,857.78
Share — Jail Physicians Comp.	7.50
Capitation Taxes returned	1,380.50
Motor Vehicle carriers tax	386.67
Share Hospital expense	3,057.75
Public Assistance Grants	69,396.07
Share FICA Contributions	409.64
Share of Treasurers expense	665.44
Share of Comr. Rev. expense	194.60
Transfer from Dog Tax fund	1,378.11
Total Receipts	396,971.66

DISBURSEMENTS

ity Administration:		
Board of Supervisors, comp. & mileage	935.28	
Compensation of Clerk	150.00	
Advertising	203.10	
Auditing by Public Accountants	1,488.64	
Sundry	37.67	
	2,814.69	
ssment of Taxable Property:		
Comr. of Revenue, Compensation	2,150.00	
Comp. of Deputy & Clerks	1,200.57	
Advertising	2.00	
Repairs to office equipment	27.75	
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	392.10	
Travel expense	122.61	
Stationery & Office supplies	136.07	
	4,031.10	
ection and Disbursement of Taxes & Other Receipts:		
Comp. of Treasurer	2,569.98	
Comp. of Deputy & Office assistants	1,427.50	
Advertising	60.00	
Insurance Premium, Burglary	157.15	
Prem. on surety bond	10.00	
Repairs to office equipment	69.75	
Postage & Telegraph	386.00	
Travel Expense	12.75	
Stationery & Office Supplies	528.08	
	5,221.21	
ding of Documents:		
County Clerk Compensation	1,200.00	
Recording Delinquent Land Sales	26.50	
Compensation of Deputies & Assistants	900.00	
Auditing by Auditor of Public Accounts	253.81	
Binding books	18.98	
Insurance Prem. burglary	31.10	
Servicing Equipment	16.59	
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	69.90	
Stationery & Office supplies etc.	555.91	
	3,072.70	
inistration of Justice:		
Compensation of Circuit Judge	967.93	
Compensation of Special attorneys	150.00	
Compensation of Jurors & Witnesses	464.06	
Comp. of members Jury Commission	30.00	
uty Court:		
Servicing equipment	20.00	
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	90.79	
Sundry	21.67	
Commonwealth Attorney Compensation	1,500.00	
	3,244.47	
n Prevention and Detection:		
Policing & Investigation		
Compensation of Sheriff	1,500.00	
Comp. of Deputies	1,538.41	
Comp. of Coroner	120.00	
Premium — Surety Bond	16.66	
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	98.50	
Traveling expenses	21.63	
Stationery, Office supplies &c.	29.62	
inment and Care of Prisoners:		
Compensation of Matron & Cook	400.00	
Board of Prisoners	1,231.75	
Electric Current	209.60	
Insurance — Sheriff's car	244.64	
Servicing equipment Sheriff's car.	1,261.60	
Water Service	58.37	
Laundry	50.66	
Cleaning Material & Supplies	229.84	
Medical Supplies	42.59	
Sundry Supplies	41.52	
	7,195.39	
Fire Prevention & Extinction:		
Forest Fire extinction service	1,462.00	
Contb. Appox. Fire Dept.	200.75	
	1,662.75	
Public Welfare:		
Compensation of Members	600.00	
Traveling expense	27.75	
Compensation of Superintendent	4,800.00	
Compensation of Welfare Aids & Clerk	6,765.00	
Dues & Subscriptions	35.00	
Prem. on Surety Bond	5.00	
Servicing Office equipment	14.00	
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	343.15	
Traveling expense	1,136.48	
Employees Fed. Ins. Contributions	264.27	
Sundry	28.30	
Medical Services	50.00	
Stationery, office supplies, etc.	146.66	
Federal Assistance, Federal, State & Local:		
General Relief	3,145.35	
Old Age Assistance	34,851.98	
Aid to Blind	5,491.00	
Aid to Dependent Children	15,493.00	
Foster Care	2,426.94	
Aid to permently & Totally disables	9,009.00	
Institutional Care; Hospitalization	7,549.30	
Contributions to Childrens Home So. & Chrippled Childrens Hospital	100.00	
Lunacy Commissions:		
Compensation of Members	410.15	
	92,692.30	
Public Health:		
Compensation Registrar of Vital Statistics	39.50	
Contribution to State Department of Health	3,467.58	
	$ 3,507.08	
Advancement of Agril. & Home Economics:		
Compensation of Demonstrator, Farm	2,703.37	
Compensation of Home Demonstrator	1,600.00	
Rent	210.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	227.35	
Prizes 4-H Club Work	100.00	
	4,840.72	
Protection of Livestock & Fowls:		
Compensation of Game Warden	600.00	
Record Books & Tags	92.85	
Bounty Claims	18.50	
Fowl claims	309.39	
Livestock Claims	313.50	
Sundry	39.80	
	1,365.04	
Elections		
Comp. of Election Officials	1,157.27	
Preparing, printing & posting voting list	253.23	
	$ 1,410.50	
Maint. of Buildings & Grounds.		
Wages of Janitor	1,468.33	
Electric Current	215.00	
Insurance Premiums	185.41	
Repairs to Bldgs. & Upkeep of grounds	3,081.91	
Water Service	88.95	
Bldg. Materials & Supplies	259.95	
Fuel	1,346.74	
Sundry	51.06	
	6,688.35	
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses:		
Ins. Premiums, Workmens Comp.	60.60	
Ins. Premium. — Truck	281.36	
Employers Fed. Ins. Corporation	886.10	
Compensation Clerk & Road Viewers	100.00	
Sundries	133.35	
League of Virginia County — Dues	87.64	
	1,486.05	
Schools:		
Comp. of Superintendent	1,000.00	
Trans. from Gen. Fund to School Fund	260,723.11	
	$261,723.11	
	$400,955.46	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES;

County Administration & Functions	$ 46,172.01
Dog Tax Fund Expenditures	1,364.04
Public Welfare & Assistance	92,692.20
Transferred to School Fund	260,723.11
	$400,955.46

Board of Supervisors of Appomattox County

F. L. MURPHY, Chairman

Attest:

C. W. SMITH, Clerk.

Farm News

A BUNKER SILO SAVES FEED VALUE

Can a bunker silo be as efficient as a tower silo for storing grass?

"Yes," is the answer of scientists at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. They put first-cutting orchardgrass in a well-sealed bunker, added a preservative, and then compared it with: Similar silage stored in a tower; similar silage in a tower, field wilted without preservative.

In two years of experiments, ARS dairy husbandman C. H. Gordon and agricultural engineer J. R. McCalmont found that bunker silage retained more feed matter than silage stored in a tower. And this high-moisture bunker silage was about equal to wilted silage stored in a tower.

This is the first known experiment, since modern methods of sealing have been available, in which loads of silage from the same field were alternately placed in tower and bunker silos to compare quality and quantity of feed retained and its feeding value.

Losses in the bunker were kept low by sealing with a plastic cover weighted at the sides and covered with 2 to 3 inches of sawdust. The silo was filled quickly and each load was well packed by a tractor.

The dry matter saved for feeding was 85.2 per cent the first year and 90.3 per cent the second in the bunker, compared with 86.3 and 92.1 for the lower silage that had been wilted. The high-moisture grass placed in a tower silo followed far behind the other two in dry matter with 77.9 and 87.0 per cent - because it lost much dry matter in seepage. There was almost no loss through spoilage in any of the methods and they were about equal in gaseous loss. But the tower - preservative silage lost 8.2 and 6.6 per cent through seepage while the tower-wilted silage lost only 1.7 and 1.4 per cent and the bunker silage lost only 3.7 and 1.8.

The scientists did not try wilted silage in the bunker because they knew it would be easier to keep air out of silage made from high-moisture grass. Encouraged by results, they plan further experiments using wilted materials to see if they produce higher quality silage.

The preservative (sodium metabisulfite) was scattered by hand on the bunker silage after each load had been dumped and spread. It cost 80 cents to one dollar for the 8 pounds used in each ton of the silage.

All forages were chopped with a harvester set for a 3-4 - inch cut. Moisture content of wilted silage was lowered to about 70 per cent.

A total of 27,648 acres of certified crops were inspected for the Virginia Crop Improvement Association this year. This compares to 22,916 acres last year — an increase of over 20%, says Jim Smith, County Agent.

(There were 15 acres grown for certification in Appomattox County).

This indicates that an increasing number of farmers are using certified seed in their attempt to obtain maximum yields, he continued.

Soybeans led all crops in acreage inspected with 7,733 acres. The small grains: wheat, oats, barley and rye, accounted for 18,186 acres. A total of 71 varieties of the various crops were inspected and passed.

Every crop under the certification program increased in acreage except hybrid corn which decreased almost 10%. This decrease was, in part, caused by the increased use of commercially developed, non - certified varieties now being recommended in Virginia.

Essex Co. led in acreage certified seed, having 3,853 acres inspected. There were thirteen other counties with over 500 acres inspected. In all, 68 of Virginia's 98 agricultural counties contained some certified acreage.

PHOSPHATE TESTS DONE ON OATS

Oat yields can be boosted considerably by applying rock phosphate well ahead of seeding rather than waiting until just before seeding, according to studies at Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

Agronomists there conducted tests in which rock phosphate was applied at 12, six, three, and one months before seeding oats and alfalfa. The longer the period the greater was the availability of the phosporus from the rock phosphate. When cut for hay, oat yields were about 460 per cent higher when the rock phosphate was applied 12 months before seeding than when it was applied one month before seeding. Since all other plant nutrients were generously supplied, the yield differences were a direct measure of the phosphorus available to the oat plants. The soil on which the tests were made was Nason silt loam.

Alfalfa succeeded oats on the land, and the first crops indicated little difference in availability of the rock phosphate because of the time of application. The greater ability of alfalfa to use less available forms of phosphorus than oats, and the longer time intervals between application of fertilizer and harvest, are possible reasons for this result.

The first crop of alfalfa was harvested 27, 21, 18 and 16 months after rock phosphate application, rather than 15, 9, 6 and 4 months as wit oats, since 15 months elapsed between the date of alfalfa seeding and the date of the first cutting.

Point

That plan for letting children do their home work in school has one great advantage that should not be overlooked. It would save the little ones from the shame of getting a "D" in Dad's arithmetic. —Ryan, in Boston Herald.

Appomattox is a growing town.

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